

Evening Public Ledger
PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
Cyrus H. Martin, President and Treasurer
John A. Tyley, Secretary
Charles H. Loding, Editor
George F. Goldsmith, David E. Smiley,
DAVID E. SMILEY, Editor
JOHN C. MARTIN, General Business Manager
Published daily at Public Ledger Building
Independence Square, Philadelphia
Philadelphia, Pa., August 3, 1921

Member of the Associated Press
This Associated Press is exclusively
entitled to the use for publication of all
dispatches credited to it or not otherwise
credited in this paper, and also the local news
published therein.
All rights of reproduction of special dispatches
hereto are also reserved.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, August 3, 1921

ANOTHER WHISKY FARCE

SOMEWHERE in the group of men who
are appointed to enforce the Federal
laws in this general neighborhood there
must be some one with authority to answer
questions, to initiate inquiries and to assume
responsibility.
That man, whoever he is, should be made
to account for the shameful farce revealed
in successive reports of thefts from the
rooms in the Federal Building where seized
whisky has been stored in large quantities.

The locks are broken at intervals. The
public is informed that each occasion
many thousands of dollars worth of liquor
has been stolen. Yet the storage rooms are
supposed to be guarded. The corridors of
the building are never in darkness. The
elevators are closed and locked at given
hours. Any one who took barrels of whisky
or cases of stout from the storage rooms
would have to carry the load down four
flights of stairs in plain sight of dozens of
Postoffice employees.

Mr. McConnell, the new prohibition di-
rector in this State, calls the recent theft
at Ninth and Chestnut streets "an inside
job." Of course it was an inside job.
But who are the insiders who have been
making a sort of large-sized speak-easy of
the Federal Building?

BRYCE ON THE PEACE

VISCOUNT BRYCE, though he is pos-
sessed of qualities of mind and spirit
seldom surpassed in England or anywhere
else, has had no part in the recent im-
portant councils of the British Empire. He
has been a solitary, an outsider and one
whose practical mind and political views
regard as an intellectual and nothing more.
The extraordinary address in which at
Williams College yesterday Bryce charac-
terized the Treaty of Versailles as a failure
and a source of danger for the future is sure
to make a great stir abroad.

The people who fought Wilson and those
who in the Senate of the United States
fought successfully to keep us out of the
League of Nations will find great comfort
in it, since no other man of Bryce's promi-
nence has frank criticism of the Paris plan.
But Viscount Bryce is, after all, the
idealist, thinking in terms of a perfect set-
tlement of troubles that were brewing and
spreading for half a century. That would
be a great deal to ask of statesmen who,
after all, were seemingly far more sincere
and more eager to do right than the majori-
ties of the people they represented.

A MAD MEASURE

IN WHAT can hardly be regarded as other
than the most flagrant thoughtlessness,
Representative H. H. Hays, of New York,
has introduced a bill under which members
of Congress would be paid on the basis of their
attendance. Thirty days' consecutive ab-
sence would mean the enforced surrender of
the seat.

Possibly Mr. Kissel has been omitted from
the lists of congressional junketers. Per-
haps he is envious of Senator France's pro-
longed European tour, including Russia.
In any event, his program is one of revolu-
tionary cruelty.

Who are to embark on distant voyages,
who is to "investigate" Haiti, more than
twice, the Panama Canal, the Philippines,
Alaska, if not the Federal legislators of the
Nation? Who are to repel the onslaughts
of scorching summer with carefully selected
"days off," if not the Senators and Repre-
sentatives?

Chairs to their desks, Congressmen
might give the impression that they were
indispensable. A stern eradication of any
such belief, even at the cost of squelching
Mr. Kissel's pet measure, is in order.

CIVILIZATION

FOR the best part of a year Sid Hatfield,
Folsom, and some of the most ruthless
patrol-toters of the Baldwin-Felts Detective
Agency have been clearing up the streets
into other's guns, the only device yet
applied conspicuously for the solution of the
highly technical problems that underlie the
West Virginia soft-coal strike. No one
knew which would shoot first.

Hatfield, grim, youthful, quiet and un-
lettered, and some of the strikers be-
fore a Senate investigation committee, told
his questioners that he expected to be the
first to go. Now he is dead. A Baldwin-
Felts man is under arrest for the shooting.
And since Sid was a sort of leader among
the people of his community, and since he
personified the cause formulated by the
miners in their opposition to the strike-
breakers, it is easy to imagine that the
feud which has achieved the aspect and
dimensions of civil war in the West Vir-
ginia coal fields will have a fresh beginning.

The outside world should do more than
wonder at this revival of medievalism in the
soft-coal country. Disaster of one sort or
another has visited every one who had any-
thing to do with it. The business of the
bituminous fields is disorganized. One of
the proprietors in Baldwin-Felts or-
ganization was shot to death in a street
fight. No one knows how many miners have
been killed in the sporadic fighting. The
strike is not near settlement, though it has
been in progress for more than a year.

There is, instead, a prospect of more blood-
shed, more violence, more spread of the
disorder that martial law, proclaimed in
the bituminous towns, has not been potent
enough to prevent.

Newspaper readers know all about South-
eastern feuds and they have been pretty well
informed about the methods of strikers who
determine to take law into their own hands.
But they know little about the highly or-
ganized detective agencies formed for ex-
ploitation in industrial fields, in plants and
factories and for more dangerous work in
the open where violence ensues after continued
lockouts. They are extremely
important factors in the economic order
of the country.

Perhaps the least criticized of all operat-
ing agencies that invaded the West
Virginia coal fields was the Baldwin-Felts
Detective Agency. It was the only one
of its kind in the country. It was the
only one that was not a mere
agency of the Baldwin-Felts Detective
Agency. It was the only one that
was not a mere agency of the Baldwin-
Felts Detective Agency.

Virtual bituminous regions encountered
something deeper, more stubborn and even
more enduring than the spirit of trades
unionism. They encountered the clans.
They came into conflict with men who knew
as much or more about firearms than they
themselves did. On that account the soft-
coal strike has been prolonged tragically.
The errors of those in any station of in-
dustry who believe that all problems of
economic practice can be settled by violence
or terrorism have become daily more
apparent. The question persists whether
the people of the United States are so
lacking in intellectual resourcefulness and
in the talents of social administration that
they must stand by and see issues that
vital affect their lives, their country and
their Government disposed of by the use on
both sides of methods that prevailed in the
twelfth century.

IRRITATING TAXES ARE THE WORST POSSIBLE KIND

Secretary Mellon's Proposed Revenue
Raisers Are Bad Economically
and Politically

SECRETARY MELLON repeated before
the Ways and Means Committee this
week the tax recommendations he made in a
letter to Chairman Fordney on May 1.
They contain just as many objectionable
features in August as they did in May.

Among them are suggestions for a flat tax
of \$10 each on automobiles; a two-cent
stamp tax on bank checks and three-cent
letter postage. These seem like the propo-
sitions of a banker who does not see beyond
the pages of his account books. There is no
economic statesmanship in them nor is there
any appreciation of political expediency.

The need of revenue to run the Govern-
ment is admitted, but the need for a re-
duction in taxation is not only admitted, but
it is clamorously demanded by all classes
of the community. No plan to levy new
taxes so annoying as the three mentioned
will satisfy popular sentiment.

When the war was at its height and the
Government was raising every nerve to
raise money it did not tax bank checks be-
cause it did not wish needlessly to irritate
the people. The sum raised by the tax
would be so small that it would be foolish
for Congress to seek to increase the revenues
in this way.

The automobiles are already doubly taxed.
When a man buys a car he has to pay to
the Government 5 per cent of its cost, and
he has to pay to his State an annual tax
for the privilege of operating it on the high-
ways. The purchase price for a car
costing only \$1000 amounts to \$500. Sec-
retary Mellon would have this sum increas-
ed by a third tax of \$10 a year. This would
compel the owner of a car costing \$1000 to
pay the Government \$100 in five years, or
2 per cent a year.

As the automobile is a necessity and is
used largely in transportation, this tax is
in its essence a transportation tax. The
Business is suffering enough from the tax
on railroad transportation without extending
a similar tax to motor vehicles.

The Secretary of the Treasury, it is true,
recommends cutting in half the tax on rail-
road transportation. It could be removed
entirely without decreasing the revenues, for
it would remove an obstacle in the way of
the resumption of business and would thus
increase the earnings of corporations and the
incomes of the people on which taxes are
collected.

There is not a single valid argument in
favor of three-cent letter postage. The
Postoffice Department is not losing money.
It ought not to make money. The mails
should be carried at the lowest possible fig-
ure consistent with sound business methods.
Such a policy encourages the business for it
increases the frequency of communication
between buyer and seller and thus opens the
way to the transfer of more and better goods.

Some of the other suggestions made by
Secretary Mellon are less objectionable than
those already mentioned. It is generally
admitted that the excess-profits tax should
be repealed. It has been demonstrated that
the heavy surtaxes on large incomes, taxes
absorbing more than two-thirds of the in-
come, are rapidly defeating their purpose.
They have forced men of large fortunes to
invest in tax-free State and municipal
bonds, and have driven many of them into
the general business of the country the
capital that it needs for its expansion. The
Government is getting less and less revenue
every year from this source and the gen-
eral business of the country, on the prop-
erty of which it depends the continu-
ance of other revenues, is checked by lack
of capital.

What is needed now is a taxation plan
which will encourage business rather than
discourage it. Every tariff expert knows
that there is a point at which a tariff ceases
to produce any revenue because it stops
imports. The same rule applies to the duties
on the same rule will work when applied
to other business taxes.

Raising the revenues of the Government
is not so simple as increasing the profits
of the individual. It is a matter of
oil and gasoline can be put up a cent
a gallon and a much bigger stream of gold
will flow into the coffers of the refiners. But
if the Government should tax oil and gaso-
line a cent a gallon there would be decreased
consumption, and this would affect not
only the valuable profits of the refiners, but
would affect the profits of every other busi-
ness. This is curious, but it is none the
less true.

They need some psychologists in Wash-
ington who can explain to the Congressmen
and the Treasury Department the logic of
different kinds. They also need some economic
statesmen who know that taxes which en-
courage business will yield a great deal more
revenue than taxes which discourage it.

CARUSO'S FAME AND ART

THE unworldly nature of immense popu-
larity has proved a plague to many an
artist risen high in the world's esteem.
That resentment on this score was attested
forcibly to the genial and generous Enrico
Caruso is one of the reasons why the admi-
ration in which he was held was so
strikingly mingled with sincere affection.
His acute sense of humor was equal to
piercing the folly of the blindest or deafest
of his admirers. He was a man of sense
and judgment rather than vexation from the
judgments of the frenzied and thoughtless.

It is related that one evening at the New
York Metropolitan some years ago Caruso,
who was not billed, "substituted" in the
stage serenade in "Pagliacci" as a
punishment to a minor artist. Several
of the papers next day commented severely
upon the rendition of this portion of the
score, attributing the offense to the humble
singer programmed. Caruso laughed. That
was typical. Typical also was the state of
the popular mind in this respect.
If you'll tell me who wrote this piece,"
urges the imported critic of "Fanny's First
Play." "I'll tell you whether it is good or
not." Not all of the Caruso-worshipping
public, but at least considerable numbers of
it, are indicated by this example of Shavian
irony.

Respect for labels, idolatry of a
name, undoubtedly enhanced Caruso's earn-
ing capacity of recent years.
In a sense the great singer was also a
great victim. The vital contribution which
this tenor made to the history of song has
been all too often overlooked by furor. The
fact will bear examination.

Perhaps the least criticized of all operat-
ing agencies that invaded the West
Virginia coal fields was the Baldwin-Felts
Detective Agency. It was the only one
of its kind in the country. It was the
only one that was not a mere
agency of the Baldwin-Felts Detective
Agency. It was the only one that
was not a mere agency of the Baldwin-
Felts Detective Agency.

purely vocal attributes are concerned, was
supremely among the best of serenaders.
The glow and power of his lyrics, the ease
and authority of his tones, stamp him not
merely as one of nature's favorites, but as
a sincere and painstaking artist, a musi-
cally exponent of cultured song.

Historically his weaknesses were many,
although he enjoyed a fitness for some
roles, and in highly marked character parts
such as Elear in "La Juive," his care-
fully acquired technique served him ad-
mirably.

It is the fashion to regard Caruso's career
as a continuous meteoric, but the truth is
that his early years in America, even as a
star of the Metropolitan organization, were
by no means free from obstacles. The star
of Jean de Reszke, a polished, adroit and
exceedingly versatile artist, was descending
in 1903. But the clever and handsome Pole,
whose vocalism owed much to his technical
and careful nursing, had inspired public in-
terest in the Wagnerian and French operas,
of which Caruso did not even pretend to be
a brilliant interpreter.

What happened was unexpected. The
new Italian school, with Puccini as its
then leading figure, was just winning its
spurs in this country. Caruso glorified it
with the overmastering eloquence of a voice
precisely suited to its demands.

It was no mean conquest. The popu-
larization of modern Italian music drama
owes not a little to the compelling fashion in
which Caruso illuminated its sentiment,
exalted its melodramatic passions and to
some extent cloaked its defects.

Lesser artists might have rested on such
laurels. To the public surprise, however,
and to the gratification of his admirers,
Caruso's tenor sought other fields,
presented Faust and a capable Don Jose
with vivid force and achieved one of his most
signal purely artistic triumphs in the classic
"Armidé" of Gluck.

Wagnerian roles were temperamentally
outside his compass. He was a natural
handicap his Des Grieux in "Manon" dis-
played his adaptability to the most delicate
requirements of the French manner.

Comparisons of the Caruso voice at its
best with that of Tamagno, Brignoli, Cam-
panini and the great Italians of an earlier
day are difficult. Memories of the ubiquity
of the talking machine are in-
evitably tricky.

What can be said without reservation is
that at the peak of his fame Caruso au-
thoritatively outdistained all rivals, that
his reverence was comprehensive and con-
tinually growing and that clamorous popu-
larity occasioned not the least deflection of
his laudable ambitions.

For all his joviality and camaraderie and
ostensible carelessness, there is evidence of
firm, consistent character as well as na-
ture's largesse which would have made an
exhibit. Some of the misjudgments are cer-
tainly to be ascribed to the authentic fame
will endure.

A SECRET LABOR BALLOT

THE Railroad Labor Board decision in
the Pennsylvania Railroad committee's case
—the full text of which now is available—
prescribes the form of ballot that must be
used in the new election that it has ordered.

Whether the election will be held is not
definitely known. The Labor Board has no
authority to compel the parties to the dis-
pute to hold an election. Its power is ex-
hausted when it has stated the facts in the
case and appealed to public sentiment.

In the first election the representatives
of the railroad company declined to permit
the employees to vote for an organization
whose officials should represent them in ne-
gotiations, but insisted that votes should be
cast for individuals. The union men, how-
ever, prepared a ballot of their own and
voted for their union. The railroad company
declined to recognize the ballots prepared
by the union men as valid.

Now the Labor Board orders that the
ballot shall provide for the votes by three
classes of voters, namely, those who are
not represented by the System Federation
of the Railway Employees of the American
Federation of Labor; those who wish to be
represented by the American Federation of
Railroad Workers, and those who desire to
be represented by individuals or any other
organization.

This is the last class must write in the
ballot the name of the individual or orga-
nization by which they wish to be represented.
And every voter must sign his name to the
ballot.

Both series of investigations are being
minutely followed by Dr. Lewis and his staff
of twenty or more skilled and highly tech-
nical workers, namely chemists and bacteri-
ologists. He himself is typical. I should suppose
of the sort of genius that goes to make a good
investigator. Quiet, gentle and retiring in
manner, very steady and composed in
speech, he is a man of unusual calmness
and generalizations, very quick on his
feet, and slow and painstaking in his
response, as he is in his respect for his
superiorly suited. I should say, to succeed
in his quest of a great secret of nature for
the benefit of his fellow men, to speak, at her
service.

I ASKED him if among humans he had
observed any more susceptible than our
to tuberculosis; and to my surprise
he said that the Irish people were the most
susceptible that he knew, and the Jewish
people perhaps the least. He explained that
the Jews did not use the same kind of
great numbers, but that of consumption due
to the type of occupation and the environment
of the great majority of them. As a race they
have a high resistance to tuberculosis.

He said the ravages of the disease both for
Negroes and for Indians was not marked
when they were in a state of nature. The
very fact that they were in a state of nature
among the uncontacted Indians almost
as rare made both Negroes and Indians less
immune when they struck so-called civilized
life. He said that the same was true of
African negroes who were threatened with
disease from tuberculosis and had to be
sent back to Africa. He said that the
African negroes who were not not
noticeably affected under the same conditions.

I ASKED the two men if there had been
any great change in the treatment of
tuberculosis since the great changes in diet,
feeding and fresh air. They thought there
was less constant feeding, less over-feeding
they called it, but they got the same
amount of food, and the fresh air was quite
as much insisted upon, they said. Where
decided progress has been made, especially
in cities, is in the systematic examination and
diagnosis of suspects. Not only are the out-
patients of the clinics kept to a strict regime
by visiting nurses and a good social service
staff, but the use of sanatoria is well regu-
lated and those institutions strictly stand-
ardized. As the disease is known to be no
longer a hopeless one, families are willing
to face the facts of it earlier and to deal
with it more systematically, and the medi-
cines available have put the whole treatment on
a more practical basis.

The great funds that have been expended
and the patient labor that is going into the
work of the research have certainly borne
great fruit.

THOSE who have suffered from the
tragedy of tuberculosis, either for them-
selves or for those they love, and who have
come out from under the great tribulation
of it, to cope with life, would do well to
visit Sarah H. V. in the Adelphi Hotel,
1100 Locust street, Philadelphia. It is on the brow
of a hill on which Dr. Trudeau placed his sanatorium
for a brief while and pay their
tribute to the great and beneficent person-
ality which shines in strict order that
beautiful spot. His seated figure in stone,
so marked by invalidism, so patient and
serene and above personal suffering is a
work of art and a tribute of grateful memory
worth seeing.

Out of his great handicap he made an
even greater power of himself for service.

Being himself ill, he made many well.

It must at least be said for Secretary
Mellon that he is making no bid for popu-
larity with the average voter.

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

Fight Against Tuberculosis Being
Conducted Along Two Distinct
Lines of Research—Some
Facts Concerning Dread
Disease

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I WENT through the Phipps Laboratory
and Clinic down at Seventh and Lombard
streets soon after it was built and the other
day I went through the new tuberculosis
research work under the direction of
Dr. Paul Lewis, director of the
laboratory, and with Dr. Charles
Hatfield, who, besides all his National Com-
mittee duties, is responsible for the welfare
of the clinic.

The two doctors were off on a vacation
and had been justified in wishing to
side-track clinic and laboratory affairs. I
thought, but there are no vacations here
afternoon under the shadow of great pains
with vistas of distant mountains they were
intent on discussing "the Phipps," its past
and its future.

I think the subject came to the surface
because one of the party asserted that this
country took less kindly than did Germany
to scientific research work under the in-
spiration for direct and marketable results
and less ready to take the year's gleanings
of tentative probabilities as part of the game
of discovery.

DR. LEWIS disagreed with that firmly.
He averred that nowhere, not even in
England, would there have been such an
opportunity for patient research in the
matter of tuberculosis data as had been
generously provided by the Phipps, then
through an individual, Henry Phipps, then
by the general public through the \$50,000
and collected recently, and lastly the \$25,000-
a-year contingent fund promised by the
Carnegie Institute.

In other words, under the supervision of
one of our great universities and through
private and public and institutional
funds, a research costing not less than \$75,000
a year, irrespective of the actual clinic
expense, is being carried on to investigate
the nature of the disease, to determine the
cause of it, and to find a means of curing
it, and to find a means of curing it.

This research has been going on with
dogged persistence for nearly twenty years
with little advance beyond the Koch discov-
ery of the tubercular bacilli and yet with
far-reaching results.

Dr. Lewis said that the Phipps had proved
the practicability of home treatment of con-
sumptives under clinical supervision, it had
simplified and shortened the term of treat-
ment in sanatoria, and in the matter of re-
search it had classified and tabulated the
data so that there were many short-cuts to
laboratory tests, which simplified the pre-
liminary work of both the chemists and the
bacteriologists.

It appears the research has taken two
directions, one through chemistry, to dis-
cover some chemical compound which will
realize the hope of curing infection without
killing the "host," i. e., the tissue on which
the infection feeds, and the other through
a study of breeding processes in animals—
guinea pigs, for instance, in which strain can
be produced that will be immune or nearly so
to the infection. For perhaps ten years the
Phipps Laboratory was chiefly devoted to
following up Ehrlich's theories on the
sterilization of the tubercular bacilli for two
years Dr. Lewis, in conjunction with the
United States Bureau of Animal Industry,
has added an investigation along the lines
of the guinea pig.

If out of five varieties of guinea pigs, for
instance, one could be evolved that would
show itself to be relatively immune to
tuberculosis, it would be a great step toward
the sterilization of the tubercular bacilli.

There are two ways of fighting a forest
fire. The usual way is to put it out after
it has begun. A second way is to prevent
it from starting. A chemical that would
kill the tubercular plant is one method
of destroying it. A living tissue that
is unfavorable to its growth is an even
better.

Both series of investigations are being
minutely followed by Dr. Lewis and his staff
of twenty or more skilled and highly tech-
nical workers, namely chemists and bacteri-
ologists. He himself is typical. I should suppose
of the sort of genius that goes to make a good
investigator. Quiet, gentle and retiring in
manner, very steady and composed in
speech, he is a man of unusual calmness
and generalizations, very quick on his
feet, and slow and painstaking in his
response, as he is in his respect for his
superiorly suited. I should say, to succeed
in his quest of a great secret of nature for
the benefit of his fellow men, to speak, at her
service.

I ASKED him if among humans he had
observed any more susceptible than our
to tuberculosis; and to my surprise
he said that the Irish people were the most
susceptible that he knew, and the Jewish
people perhaps the least. He explained that
the Jews did not use the same kind of
great numbers, but that of consumption due
to the type of occupation and the environment
of the great majority of them. As a race they
have a high resistance to tuberculosis.

He said the ravages of the disease both for
Negroes and for Indians was not marked
when they were in a state of nature. The
very fact that they were in a state of nature
among the uncontacted Indians almost
as rare made both Negroes and Indians less
immune when they struck so-called civilized
life. He said that the same was true of
African negroes who were threatened with
disease from tuberculosis and had to be
sent back to Africa. He said that the
African negroes who were not not
noticeably affected under the same conditions.

I ASKED the two men if there had been
any great change in the treatment of
tuberculosis since the great changes in diet,
feeding and fresh air. They thought there
was less constant feeding, less over-feeding
they called it, but they got the same
amount of food, and the fresh air was quite
as much insisted upon, they said. Where
decided progress has been made, especially
in cities, is in the systematic examination and
diagnosis of suspects. Not only are the out-
patients of the clinics kept to a strict regime
by visiting nurses and a good social service
staff, but the use of sanatoria is well regu-
lated and those institutions strictly stand-
ardized. As the disease is known to be no
longer a hopeless one, families are willing
to face the facts of it earlier and to deal
with it more systematically, and the medi-
cines available have put the whole treatment on
a more practical basis.

The great funds that have been expended
and the patient labor that is going into the
work of the research have certainly borne
great fruit.

THOSE who have suffered from the
tragedy of tuberculosis, either for them-
selves or for those they love, and who have
come out from under the great tribulation
of it, to cope with life, would do well to
visit Sarah H. V. in the Adelphi Hotel,
1100 Locust street, Philadelphia. It is on the brow
of a hill on which Dr. Trudeau placed his sanatorium
for a brief while and pay their
tribute to the great and beneficent person-
ality which shines in strict order that
beautiful spot. His seated figure in stone,
so marked by invalidism, so patient and
serene and above personal suffering is a
work of art and a tribute of grateful memory
worth seeing.

Out of his great handicap he made an
even greater power of himself for service.

Being himself ill, he made many well.

It must at least be said for Secretary
Mellon that he is making no bid for popu-
larity with the average voter.

SOME JOB



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They
Know Best

HERBERT S. FORRER
On Drug Users

CONTRARY to the general impression,
prohibition has not increased the number
of drug users in Philadelphia. This is the
opinion of Herbert S. Forrer, agent in
charge of the Federal narcotic squad here.

"People are all wrong," says Mr. Forrer,
"if they believe that the advent of prohibition
has increased the number of drug users.
One who is accustomed to drinking alcoholic
liquor seldom takes up using forbidden
drugs."

"The effect is different, that of narcotics
being more pronounced. The system accus-
tomed to alcoholic drinks rebels at the use
of drugs even in a small way."

Less Opium Smoking
"We find that fewer people are smoking
'hop,' as we call it. We are fighting this
phase of the work and I have detailed special
men to it. The effect of opium smoking is
very harmful. It has a tendency of making
him doze off and forget his troubles for the
time."

"It is obvious that the number of drug
addicts has increased the crime wave. One
full of drugs has a feeling of false courage
and does things altogether foreign to him
when he is normal."

"By many of the recent raids we con-
ducted I am convinced that there is a great
quantity of smuggled drug in this section
of the country. This city's nearness to New
York, the ocean steamship terminals, may
account for it."

"A short time ago we raided a hotel on
Race street near Eighth and seized three
young men. We found close to \$225,000
worth of drugs. The drugs were all in
small packages and were hidden in all places
imaginable."

"Even safe-deposit boxes in reputable
banks are used as their hiding place.
Such cases are giving us some concern.
These people have been 'bitting the pipe' for
centuries and many don't understand that it
is a Government violation to continue in
its use. Some big raids have been conducted
among the Chinese and big supplies obtained."

"We also unearthed an illicit drug manu-
facture here a short time ago. This is the
first one of its kind we have got here in a
long time."

Face Many Handicaps
"A man to enforce this anti-narcotic law
must be of the highest caliber, although he
must mix with the people in the slums and
disreputable characters of all sorts. When
the man, however, never loses his dignity and
must remember his position of trust and
confidence, and not do anything that would
injure the Government service in the least.
The loss of desire for the drug is brought about
by substituting non-habit-forming drugs for
the narcotic formerly used."

"Of course, the greater part of our work
is in tracking down the illicit dealers. But
this does not mean that the licensed drug
dealers escape our eyes, and we have special
men assigned to handle them, and where
they are breaking any of the rules the pun-
ishment is severe."

Use Boys as "Salesmen"
"The peddlers have a new scheme to dis-
pose of the drugs. They hire small boys to
sell for them."

"One can be cured of the habit if he has
patience. The addicts frequently go back
to the habit when once cured, but that is
because of weakness. Some are cured for
good and become good citizens of standing
in their neighborhoods."

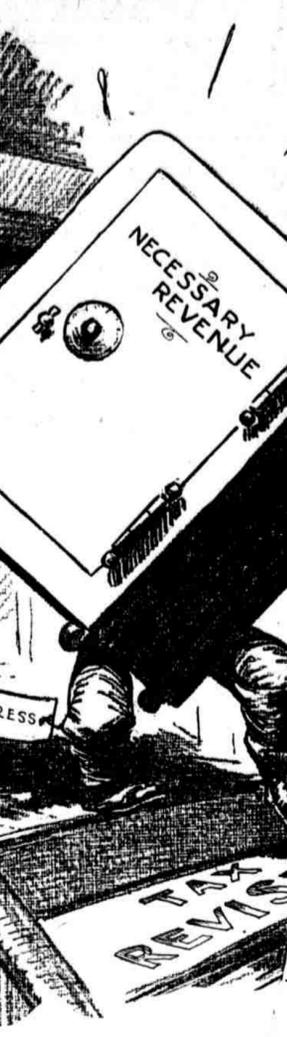
The best way to reach the cure is by
instilling the spirit of the law. To take a drug
addict completely off the use of drugs is
brutal and in many cases does not accom-
plish its object. You must be human if
you wish to reclaim some of our addicts.
Loss of desire for the drug is brought about
by substituting non-habit-forming drugs for
the narcotic formerly used."

"Of course, the greater part of our work
is in tracking down the illicit dealers. But
this does not mean that the licensed drug
dealers escape our eyes, and we have special
men assigned to handle them, and where
they are breaking any of the rules the pun-
ishment is severe."

Use Boys as "Salesmen"
"The peddlers have a new scheme to dis-
pose of the drugs. They hire small boys to
sell for them."

"One can be cured of the habit if he has
patience. The addicts frequently go back
to the habit when once cured, but that is
because of weakness. Some are cured for
good and become good citizens of standing
in their neighborhoods."

SOME JOB



SHORT CUTS

The best argument for the sales tax is
all the other taxes.

The West Virginia coal-field melo-
drama is just one climax after another.

Congress may now play "Yankee Doo-
die" to the tune of \$500,000 on a Monticello.

Mr. Mellon's idea appears to be to
make the automobile carry all the trans-
portation tax.

As Mrs. Harrison tells it one has to go
to jail in Russia in order to live with any
degree of comfort.

The worst that can be said of the
Fordney Tariff Bill is that it is as com-
plicated as the income tax.

Senator France says the Soviet leaders
are open-minded. It is the natural pose of
men who wish others to be open-hearted.

The Ter Meulen plan to restore Austrian
credit is to issue bonds against its national
assets and use them to finance imports.
Ter Meulen to reduce turmoil-ing, as it
were.

Henry Ford says that in the big rail-
roads of the country there are too many
stockholders who simply wait for dividends.
Well, Henry ought to know that he also
serves who waits.